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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

CAN TANNER'S BARK BE MADE USEFUL FOR MANURE?—A friend wishes us to answer the above question. We answer that it can be if it be sufficiently putrified or decomposed. But how shall this be done in a way sufficiently economical for agricultural purposes? There's the rub. Before this can be answered satisfactorily it will be necessary to consider or enquire what it is. In this country it is almost invariably the bark of the hemlock. This is made up of woody fibre—astringent matter (tannin) and resin. It is ground fine in the mill and the tannin extracted by the water in the pit. The bark, after the skins have combined with the tannin are taken out in the form of leather—what remains is spent bark. This spent bark is therefore made up of woody fibre, resinous matter and a small portion of astringent matter remaining, for there will always be a little left behind. The resin and the remaining astringent matter are therefore the antagonists to contend against in decomposing this substance, and they are pretty powerful, for every one knows that the bark will resist the weather—the heats of summer and frosts of winter pretty effectually, and remain a long time undecomposed. It would seem therefore that the first thing to overcome would be to destroy or rather to change or neutralize the resinous matter left behind. Ashes will probably be the cheapest and perhaps the most effectual substance to use for this purpose. Alkalies in their concentrated state will combine with resins and form a sort of soap which is more or less soluble in water. The very little astringent matter left behind will combine with animal matters and the woody fibre will become putrid by warmth and moisture. All this may be done by way of experiment, but it may be somewhat doubtful whether it can be done in the common way and by the common fixtures of the farm profitably.

REVIEW OF THE PAST SEASON.

WEATHER.—The spring opened from ten to fifteen days earlier this year than it did last (1839,) but during the first of May we were visited by a drouth that prevented a good deal of the corn and some other things that were planted from coming up, and hence there was quite a difference in the crop even in the same field. The summer has been a warm one—what may be called a good corn year. In the Western part of our State it was too dry. In the middle portion just about right. In the extreme east rather inclining to wet than otherwise.

CORN.—We have raised the best crop of Indian corn in the State that has been raised since 1831. Brings from 50 to 75 cts. per bushel.

WHEAT.—In the North and Northeastern portions of the State the crop has been fair—but in the other sections the rust and the weevils have injured it very much. Worth from \$1.00 to 1.25.

RYE.—Winter Rye was very good as a general thing, but spring rye was much injured by the rust. Price from 67 to \$1.00.

OATS were exceedingly hurt by rust. We have not had so short a crop for many years. The rust took them just after being in milk and checked their further growth entirely. We have seen some that did not weigh over twenty pounds per bushel. Price 25 to 30 cents.

BARLEY.—Was a middling crop, although the rust

hurt it somewhat. This is undoubtedly the surest grain crop that we can raise—brings 50 cts. per bushel.

POTATOES.—In some parts of the State there were very good crops, but as a general rule the dry weather and the rust injured them much. Quite an exportation has been carried on this fall at from 25 cts. to 28.

OTHER ROOTS, such as Beets, Ruta Bagas, Carrots, &c. also suffered by the drouth, and of course not so full a crop as usual.

FRUIT.—Apples have not been so abundant for many years.

HAY.—A little more than a middling crop, and was got in prime order. Owing to the dry weather, farmers were compelled to fodder their cattle earlier than common, and the early snows sent the sheep to the barn, all of a month earlier than last year. Although there is probably hay enough, yet the above circumstances cause a rise in the prices, and it sells from 8 to \$10 per ton.

CATTLE.—Beef cattle and stores are much lower than they have been for several years. The increase of stock and the scarcity of cash has brought this about.

SWINE AND PORK.—Very low—pork selling from 4 to 5 cents per pound.

SHEEP.—This species of stock is low in the market. Wool was low last spring, bringing but about two shillings for the best. Immense numbers are now being slaughtered. There has been a rise in the price of pelts—which now bring from \$1 to \$1.25 for the best.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

This breed appears to be the aristocracy of the Hogyard at the present time. They are a large well made hog, possessing length, breadth and depth, with a fine bone, small ears, and very little offal compared with other hogs of the same size. Their color seems to be an objection in the eyes of many, it being of a shining black, or a bronze black with white feet. Some how or other, the taste of the New Englanders and the Old Englanders, in regard to colors of hogs and cattle, seem to be diametrically opposite. They fancy white or roan cattle and black hogs—while we fancy red cattle and white hogs. The Berkshires of the present day seem to be a very different animal from the Berkshires of a former. A breed was once brought into the country, called Berkshires, that were very different. They were white or speckled, with large flop ears, and required two or three years to come to maturity. These come to maturity early and are a smaller boned breed, with very small ears. We lately examined one, purchased by Capt. J. Wing of this town, of Capt. Lombard of Wales. Capt. L. imported it from England. It has all the requisites of a good hog, and of the Berkshire breed, and those in this vicinity who are anxious to improve their swine had better embrace the opportunity now offered them.

Original.

PHYSIOLOGY OF WHEAT PLANTS IN CONNECTION WITH RUST.

MR. HOLMES:—I find this subject far from being exhausted; and in this communication I propose to show the probable effect of our climate on the physiology of the wheat plant in comparison with some others. To illustrate my views on this topic I must refer to that principle in vegetable physiology by which plants accommodate themselves to the different circumstances of their existence, be these circumstances what they may; whether in the soil, the manure, or the mode of cultivation. That plants do undergo

a change of habits, if I may so speak, in consequence of a change of conditions, and that these habits become somewhat forced in the constitutions of plants, I believe will not be questioned by any.

The enquiry now fairly arises, is there any peculiarity in the climate of this country tending to produce the disease of rust, and vitiate the constitution of the wheat plant? To this enquiry I respond in the affirmative, and my reasons are the following. The causes which produce the acid fermentation in vegetable matter have greater scope in this country. The two great moving causes are heat and moisture, with access to the oxygen of the atmosphere. By a reference to Mr. Kenrick's New American Orchardist, we find it stated that the mean of the greatest heat at Cambridge in Mass. exceeds that of Rome by 11 degrees and of Marseilles by 8. The excess in moisture is equally striking, for he observes, "from the average of observations made in twenty cities in Europe the climate of America has been composed, and the proportion of rain which annually falls, is two fifths greater with us than with them, or as 50 to 30. And it must be remembered that the excess of heat, generally takes place just at the time when the acid fermentation is most injurious to wheat plants, especially such as are sown a little latish in the spring. This not only injures the crop then growing, but originates a constitutional liability in the seed, produced under such circumstances to perpetuate the difficulty. Wheat plants where the roots are steeped in an acid bath, always run to straw more than berries, varying according to the heat of the season, and from this cause, more or less susceptible, in different seams as the requisite heat and moisture which produce it prevails, of this excessive production of straw. But though the excessive production of straw and liability to rust, is not so distinctly apparent every year, yet I am inclined to believe there are few seasons in which this tendency does not exist in well manured lands, however cautiously used; for we find the very coldest seasons we have, always produce the best wheat.

If the doctrines I have laid down with respect to the physiology of wheat plants be correct, and the peculiarities of our climate are such as I have stated, we see at once ample cause for the decline of wheat in this country; and we may inter with almost unerring certainty the remedy, as far as general principles are concerned. The Kennebec County Agricultural Society seem to be aware of the existence of some cause by which seed wheat of varieties not now subject to rust may be deteriorated. I have no doubt they are correct so far. And if there is no other remedy but fresh importation every few years, let the remedy be applied with untiring zeal.

With respect to the effect of certain substances in producing firm, healthy, and erect wheat plants, I will now introduce the authority of Timothy Dwight, the famous author of the sap bursting theory, to illustrate my views, by the facts he produces to maintain his. For whatever our conclusions may be with regard to his theoretical opinions, the facts he states are unquestionably true. See Maine Farmer, Vol. 1, page 106. He says, "although the crop of wheat yielded by ground dressed with ashes is abundant; yet the stalk is firm and strong; much stronger but much shorter than land dressed with animal manure." By animal manure the Doctor undoubtedly means the dung of animals.

Again the Doctor says, "fields, manured with the white fish, have yielded wheat, universally, in great abundance, and with almost absolute certainty." The Doctor says this also is animal manure; but very different from that I intended by the phrase above, viz: from the barn yard. Ashes do not appear to be susceptible of fermentation at all, either vinous, acid, or putrefactive. Fish are susceptible of the putrefactive fermentation only. We see then where the grand difficulty lies in managing the wheat crop so as to produce the greatest crops with "almost absolute certainty;" and the whole art consists in avoiding the acid fermentation.

But is it not surprising, that, although certain manures have been known for almost half a century to produce large crops of wheat "with almost absolute

certainly" we should be now, even our best agriculturists shut up, actually caged in doubting castle, as to eventual success in raising wheat? I aver it is a burlesque on common sense. The white fish mentioned by Dwight undoubtedly owe their virtue or manure for wheat to animal oil with which the abound; and any animal substance abounding with oil would be equally efficient, used with the precautions I have heretofore suggested. Instead therefore of whining about rust, and telling you can't raise wheat, save the carcasses of all the domestic animals you may lose, and apply them as I have suggested. Farmers, especially near our great cities may obtain vast quantities from the slaughtering establishments in such places. In many of our seaboard towns, ashore fishing is followed, the offal of fish, and also many fish of different kinds which are inevitably caught, and would be saved and brought ashore if a premium were offered by farmers for such as were not worth dressing, might be collected in great quantities. Add to all these lime and ashes judiciously applied, and I will venture that you need not long go to 'New York to mill' or to the regions of the Black Sea for seed wheat.

J. H. J.

Peru, Oct. 1840.

Original.

SALATHIEL hath desultory thoughts upon the butchery and different breeds of pigs, and uttereth a Philippic against Thanksgiving Gluttony.

DEAR DOCTOR—The desolation, "dark and drear," that now holds the forests in possession, assures us by better than "book evidence," that "the time of the singing of birds" has passed and gone. The feathered songsters are now delighting some milder clime with their genial music. They have gone to the region, where summer reigns through the year. Perchance, some that made glad the hearts of those whose abode is nearest the highest habitable portion in our northern latitude, are now following the sun towards the southern extremity and will spend a brief summer with those who dwell most remote in the opposite solstice. The chilling winds of winter have warned off these pleasant dwellers with their more than their bugle blast, and they have fled affrighted at the summons. They have already ensconced themselves in the warm shelter included within the circle of the tropics.

But old dame nature, in her economy, "abhors a vacuum," and the place "of the singing of birds" is already, more than supplied. We are not permitted to miss "the plentiful lack" occasioned by their flight in the bountiful supply of musical notes, which daily stun our ears, though of rather an *ungenial* kind.

It needs no special messenger from the region of cloud and mist to assure us, that the season "of the killing of pigs has come," even at the very door. Our otherwise quiet village, is every morning destined to become vocal, with the shrill and piercing death cry, of some stuck, and bleeding porker. Some mornings we have a "duet" which is sustained and carried out in horrid union of voice and feeling, from each side of the river. The dying pigs call to each other, over the water, in tones that must aggravate the horrors of their last moments. One morning, it seemed that an uncommon mortality pervaded the whole "swinish multitude," and the mingled chorus, that went sky-ward was enough, to have driven the moon from her "last quarter," and have sent the remaining Pleiads hurrying affrighted through boundless space in pursuit of the lost one of their number. A solo, from one of these musical animals, is sure to greet the sun when it rises above the hill tops. Surely, such a morning orison to the God of day, has something of sentiment in it, surpassing even the rapt devotion of the Persian!

The swan's last song is its sweetest, but the last song of the dying pig, is in the inverse ratio. He sings out his expiring notes, in tones which literally compel the "sovereign people" to mark his final exit. He has, in all probability, passed his life as the "great unknown," and has spent, his allotted period, uncared for by any, except those whose interest in him is "swallowed up" in his daily feeding, and absorbed in the means which best develop his physical proportions. But in his death, he is known to all the neighborhood to a dead certainty.

The pig has been by common consent, dubbed a gentleman; and for the reason, that he passes his whole life in idleness, all his exertion being confined to satisfying the cravings of his animal nature. He is at best, but a gentleman boarder; a tenant at will, and his lessor, in default of other satisfaction, at quit-rent, for past arrears, is glad to "take the body," which then ceases to be a burden.

But poor piggy dies hard. He holds on to the shores of time "with both hands" and loaths to quit the scenes of carnal ease and jollity, which has marked his whole career. He has been entirely regardless of the future. He takes no thought for the morrow but will eat, and drink, and sleep in happy unconsciousness, up to the very moment in which his death is plotted. This fatal security is indulged in, to the very last—till the murderous hand is feeling at his throat, and the well whetted knife is seeking to dis-

sever his jugular, the main conduit of the heart's vital reservoir. The murderous intent, the "malice aforethought," is then discovered and appreciated in all its awful reality. The old sinner then forgets all the stoical indifference of his past life, and make the sky's concave resound with his shrieks of terror. The gluttonous porker proves himself a very poltroon and perishes uttering shrieks and yells that almost pierce within the recesses and disturb the dread region of silence he is just about to enter. So far from exciting compassion, his loud expressed fears are only jeered at, and his very death rattle is drowned in the scalding bath, into which his corn fed, potato pampered carcass is plunged—tail foremost.

But in all sober verity, the pleasures of being awakened of an autumn morning by the horrid squealing of a murdered pig, is to say the least, equivocal. I am opposed, politically opposed, to the gag law, in all its length and breadth. The "freedom of speech" I assert to be the privilege of all "without distinction of party." But I think some limit may be fixed, on the principle of universal equality to the loudness of its utterance. The "largest liberty" would not be violated thereby in letter, or, in spirit. These last ejaculations of expiring porkers might well be tempered with the night-dews gentleness and attuned to harmonize with the softness of the "weary worn out words." Such vociferous loudness of expression is unbecoming in the extreme, and illy graces the latest moments even of the "swinish multitude."

I do not know—indeed I do know, that little attention is paid in this region to the breeding of pigs—I mean such breeding as you indulge in, in Kennebec—by crossing, and mixing, and intermixing—and setting off "a streak of fat with a streak of lean." Anything that is a pig will run, and grow fat here, by feeding. There are a few in the neighborhood that boast their aristocratic descent and claim affinity to the noble family of Berkshire. But their pretensions are not much heeded. The greater portion of our stock belong to the "untitled many" and have no name to distinguish them, other than that, derived from a common parentage. The China breed is unknown here. I should judge from their celestial origin, that these must be choice swine. They are doubtless "plump fat" with delicate feet and tails that will compare in genteel length with the queue of a Mandarin. They must, preserve themselves neat and tidy, and in this particular, have an advantage over those enderized with us; for ours, in all the stages of their being, evince a drunkard's fondness for the gutter.

It is not to be denied, that, with much apparent carelessness in breeding, we have yet noble hogs in this region. A good corn year is all that is wanted, to insure good pork. A bountiful corn crop is sure to turn out well rounded porkers, which, on the advent of their second winter, mark from four to five hundred on the scale beam. In the villages, the pigs for the most part, do not survive the first winter. They are kept through the summer on the surplus of the kitchen, and in the last of the fall months, after a few weeks "extra feed," are slaughtered and consigned to the salt tub. Young pork does not "spend" like that, which has been wintered over, but is preferred in small families, for reasons which are obvious to all who have tested both kinds.

There used to be a species, called Merino, which were raised and much esteemed by our farmers. They must, in some respects have resembled the China breed, for they required but little keeping, and in the summer months, would keep themselves in "good travelling order," by feeding on the road side. I have not seen one of the race these ten years, and are compelled to believe that it has become extinct.

I could tell of another variety, which were nameless, nondescripts, and which infested all roads and were a terror to all who possessed good gardens. These were long, lank fellows and must have owed their origin in some way—to be accounted for only by direct transmigration of souls,—to the lean line of Egypt. They would daily visit every rood of ground in the village, and were always the first to discover a broken wall, or a missing board from a garden fence. They were not slow either in finding all the weak places, in the walls which, surrounded the most choice inclosures. They would resist being driven from their pillaged spoil, and children and small dogs were no match for them—and when compelled to decamp at last, it would be with a mouthful of some giant vegetable for future munching.

I remember a pair of these fellows which were the terror of the village—such was their purloining propensity, that nothing was safe from their marauding incroachments. So fond were they of stolen fruit, that they refused in the autumn to be confined within the precinct of their pen. They would in a brief space of time undermine its foundation and escape from its durance. They were long nosed, to a fault, and would go through the sod like a post auger. Their owner declared that no pen would contain them, whose foundations were laid this side the centre of gravity, and even in that event he believed that rather than endure confinement his pigs would dig down to China and come out on the earth's opposite side.—(They would in that case have presented no mean

contrast to the famed China pigs!) The approach of cold weather put a check upon their wandering propensity, and compelled them, for "comfort sake," to snuggle into the straw. After this period, their wild oats all sown, they began to gather fat, and in due time paid for all their errors, by presenting their well rounded bodies, a "meat offering" to their owners.

I confess that my subject will subject me to the imputation of belonging to the carnivorous order, and so will make me the mark of abhorrence to the disciples of Doctor Graham and all others of the chalk-pie and sawdust pudding school. But Thanksgiving day, that day of all the year, devoted to gluttony and gourmandizing is approaching, I can enter this as a plea of general abatement of all charges which may be preferred.

For my part I do not think Thanksgiving deserves the praises which have been heaped upon it. I reverence it, only on account of its origin, but not the least on account of the manner of its observance in our time. The Puritan Fathers I doubt not kept it in letter and in spirit. In our time it has sadly fallen from its high purpose. The idea of eating oneself to repletion, for the sake of showing a devotional and thankful frame of mind, is singular enough. And yet, I venture to say, that the major portion of the community regard the day in no other light than as one to be devoted only to gluttonous purposes. On that day then, a man's appetite is the measure of his goodness—and the greatest proficient in good deeds, on such festivals, must be those who can through a long line of ancestry, trace their origin with undoubted precision to Pharaoh's lean kine. Those who indulge themselves at the table are more likely to imbibe and possess the foul rapacity of harpies rather than the devout spirit of the puritans. Of all men, the glutton is the most hateful and despicable. Of the two, commend me to the drunkard—for he may at intervals be not only bearable, but in his lucid moments companionable,—but the other—never!

I will confess, that children enter into the spirit of the day, and its manner of observance, to a degree that is amusing. Their dietetic capacities seem wonderfully increased and their little bodies are gifted with an India rubber elasticity—"for this day only"—that is really wonderful. They commence in the morning, as if inspired by a living faith, and continue their eating, with only such intervals as may be required for repose, quite into nightfall. And then with eyes protracted from their sockets, and their bodies distended to the utmost and tight to the touch as a strained drum head, tired, cross, and stupid, they are laid away for a night's uneasy repose, and a week's indisposition.

There is a certain town in New Hampshire, where upon the reading of the Governor's Proclamation for Thanksgiving, the turkeys all run into the woods, evidently regarding that revered State paper as the warrant for their speedy execution. So runs the story. Be as it may, there is ever a sad rumpling of feathers just before that festival. Our ducks and geese daily immerse themselves in the Saco preparatory to "shuffling off this mortal coil." The turkeys and chickens are put on extra allowance and their daily ration of warm dough is doubled. All this "fat feed" is given them, in the hope that they will "feed fat," in anticipation of their appearance on the family table. Poor poultry! Ye are being stuffed now, only that you may give your bodies to stuff others! Eat well today, for the morrow will only dawn, to prove to you, that ye have a pith in your necks!! The roosting places that this night know you, will soon know you no more forever!!!

SALATHIEL.

NOTE.—The above communication was received before last Thanksgiving day—but it will answer for the next.—Ed.

IRISH POTATOES RAISED FROM SLIPS.

Mr. Cortsett, of Stapleton, near Bristol, has succeeded in raising this root from the cuttings. Mr. C. says, reasoning upon the analogy of the potato to the dahlia, I was induced in the spring to try an experiment on cuttings, and have succeeded admirably, having from white-apple and Fox's seedlings (an early potato) produced a good crop of full sized potatoes, many of which weighed half a pound.

The method was this: when the potatoes were about nine inches high, I cut off the tops about six inches long, planted them in a line about eight inches apart with a flat dibble, pressing the earth carefully against them, gave them water and afterwards hoed them as an ordinary crop. I produced in this way at the rate of 140 pounds per rod.—*English Farmer*.

WATER-CRESSSES. Almost one of the first London cries which pervade our ears in the morning is that of some itinerant vender of water-cresses. At the early dawn of day dense groups of the dealers in the above perishable ware may be seen issuing forth from Covent-garden and other large markets, with their baskets under their arms, thriftily supplied, each taking a separate route. It is calculated that throughout the me-

tropolis and its suburbs there are not less than 700 persons, including men, women, and children, who procure a subsistence wholly by selling water-cresses. Each individual may be supposed to sell on an average 2s. worth throughout the day, for which he gives sixpence at first hand. Thus the total sum received daily for this vegetable commodity will be 1,400 shillings, or £70 sterling; the latter multiplied into the days of the year (365,) will amount to £35,559 sterling—a wonderful large revenue for so simple an article of luxury!

Warning to boys.—In Philadelphia on Monday evening, a lad clinging to the back part of a sleigh, while it was passing in Third street, near Market, received a very severe cut in his eye from the lash of the whip in the hands of the driver. The boy was so much injured that he will be deprived of sight hereafter.

HYMN,

Suggested by the Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth.

TUNE—"Missionary Hymn."

Here, where the Pilgrims rested

Two hundred years ago,
By savage tribes molested,
By want and toil laid low,—
Jehovah! we in gladness,
To celebrate the day,
Assemble where in sadness,
Our fathers knelt to pray.

When death was on the ocean,
And strife upon the land,
How great was the devotion
Of theirs, the Pilgrim band—
Their minds were bent on glory,
Their faith was not dismayed;
They came, the young and hoary,
And here they wept and prayed.

Their prayers were made of sorrow,
Amid the tempest's roar;
But when, upon the morrow,
The sunbeams lit the shore,
They blest the happy hour,
Though dismal was the day,
When in the brave "Mayflower,"
They moored in Plymouth bay.

The God of Heaven cherished
The little Pilgrim band,
And though a number perished,
He stayed them with his hand;
And now a mighty nation
Have from their numbers sprung,
To tell thy news, Salvation,
In every land and tongue.

Jehovah! let thy blessing
On us forever shine—
And nurtured by thy dressing,
We'll flourish like the vine;
Our Eagle's wing of glory
Shall e'er in light expand,
While fame shall tell the story
Of Plymouth's Pilgrim band.

CLEANINGS

IN THE ARTS AND PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

BLASTING ROCKS UNDER WATER, BY MEANS OF THE GALVANIC BATTERY.

☞ We thank the writer of the following Letter for his attention in furnishing us with a copy for publication. It will be read with interest by the student in Science, and those who appreciate the skill of so ingenious and successful a mechanic as the writer.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H. }
Nov. 9th, 1840 }

Dear Sir,—Knowing the great interest you have always manifested in all engineering operations connected with the construction of public works, it affords me pleasure to communicate to you an account of the transactions within the past summer at this Navy-Yard, in blasting rocks under water, by means of the galvanic battery.

The application of this means to purposes of blasting, is somewhat novel, as you are well aware, and the account of Colonel Parsley's experiments in England has given to the public the first notice of its being thus employed. Since the blowing up of the wreck of the Royal George, it has been successfully used in England in blasting rocks and clearing harbors, rivers, &c., from obstructions; it bids fair to entirely supersede the old methods of blasting, both in civil and military operations, especially in the latter, where it becomes a tremendous agent for the instantaneous explosion of mines, &c.

In the detailed accounts of the experiments tried by

Col. Parsley, it appears that at first, many difficulties were encountered; and the numerous failures seemed to forbid any hope of success in large operations, although the result of those on a smaller scale generally proved satisfactory. Perseverance, however, enabled the operators, after many trials, to render the explosion of the charge under water, as certain as by the ordinary methods on dry land; and the subsequent success in blowing up sunken wrecks, &c., at the bottom of the Medway river, and at Spit Head, proved the utility of the means and amply compensated for the labor and expense incurred in the first attempts.

Our operations during the past season were confined chiefly to the construction of quay walls and the foundations of two launching ways, the whole of which were built of stone. The character of the bottom of the river where the work was laid, rendered blasting or other means necessary, before a proper surface for the foundation could be obtained; it was desirable to give it a slight inclination inwards, so that the face of each course of stone should lie somewhat higher than the inside, thus preserving a proper batter of the walls and rendering them perfectly secure. This bottom is a hard slate rock, and, with the exception of some level portions, extremely uneven, with slopes of almost every grade, generally in an outward direction from the shore. The depth of water in the line of the wall varies from fifteen to twenty feet at low water, and from twenty-five to thirty below the high tides. This depth of water added to a strong and variable current, caused me to anticipate much difficulty and great expense in all operations below its surface.

But we were fortunately provided with a fine diving apparatus, consisting of a cast-iron diving bell and a powerful air pump attached. This apparatus was worked from a vessel of strong construction and light draught fitted expressly for the purpose. A system of signals and messengers communicate with workmen in the bell & those on board the vessel; by these means every want was speedily made known and answered. Four workmen, divided in two gangs were employed for working the bell, which made four descents per day occupying at each time two and a half hours, the two gangs alternately relieving each other. The bell was amply supplied with a constant stream of fresh air, and but two or three inches of water remained in it at its greatest depth, so that the men worked in a comfortable state, perfectly dry and with no more difficulty of respiration than on dry land.

In deciding upon the best means for preparing the bottom for the reception of the foundation of the walls, I was greatly at loss which to adopt. It appeared to me that in adopting the method practised by Col. Parsley, great expense and difficulty would be incurred; and as it did not appear that this method had been employed in blasting the solid rock at the bottom of a river, in any of his experiments, I was somewhat apprehensive of its utility for operations of this kind, and whether the cost would justify the trial. In order to satisfy myself with regard to the expense of an experiment with the galvanic battery, I applied to Mr. Daniel Davis, Jr., philosophical instrument maker, of Boston, for the necessary information, when I was convinced that a very trifling expense would procure such a trial as would satisfactorily decide the merits of the apparatus. Mr. Davis kindly assisted me in making the experiments which were tried at the Navy-Yard at Charlestown, and I had the pleasure of witnessing the most satisfactory results, and without hesitation determined to apply the means to the work in hand.

The galvanic battery which was constructed by Mr. Davis, was one of Doct. Hare's invention, of Philadelphia. It consists of two concentric cylinders of copper, admitting of a cylinder zinc between. Two copper wires termed the medium by which the electrical fluid was communicated to the charge from the battery. These wires were closely wound wire thread in order to prevent their coming in contact with each other, and both tightly covered with tape, forming a single coil. At each extremity of the coil the wires were separated for a few inches like a fork. This form of the galvanic battery, termed by Doct. Hare the "Calorimeter," is the most simple and portable of any that I have seen; its power for blasting gunpowder may be increased to any required degree, either by enlarging the size of the jars or increasing their number. We had in addition to this apparatus, a simple contrivance for proving the charges of powder, which is termed the "Electrometer."

The charges used in blasting consisted of various quantities of gunpowder, according to the effect required, from four ounces to a pound. They were enclosed in perfectly air tight tin cannisters, the smallest being an inch and a quarter in diameter, and the diameter of the largest about two inches; the lengths of the cannisters were eight or nine inches. Two

copper wires were introduced into the cannister about half way down, with the extremities connected by a fine platinum wire: the other ends of the wires projected twenty or twenty-five inches beyond the mouth of the cannister, which after being filled with powder was closed and effectually secured with a water-proof composition. It will be observed in thus preparing the charges that the whole is completely air and water tight, and that no vent to the powder remains, an advantage of which I shall further speak.

The operation of blasting is carried on in the following manner. The hole in the rock for the reception of the charge is drilled to a proper depth by the workman in the bell; the cannister is then inserted with the ends of the copper wires extending outside of the hole, which is then filled up or tamped with coarse sand. The ends of the conducting wires are then connected by means of clamps to the wire leading from the charge; the other end of the coil is then led up, as the bell is hoisted to the surface, to the battery, which in our experiments was placed on a floating stage directly over the charge. The jars forming the battery are brought near each other, and their whole power concentrated by connecting them together with a short copper wire; the end of one of the conducting wires is then brought in contact with one pole of the battery, and the end of the remaining wire similarly disposed with the other pole, when the explosion instantly follows by the platinum wire in the charge becoming intensely heated as the electrical current passes through the conducting wires.

We made during the past season nine blasts, with but one failure, which was caused by the platinum wire in the charge becoming accidentally broken, so as to render the electrical circle incomplete: this probably occurred in tamping, an operation which must be conducted with care, as this accident is most liable to be incurred, of all others, owing to the extreme delicacy of the wire. The object of the electrometer is to detect whether this has taken place before the charge is inserted in the rock, and may always be ascertained by a simple trial.

It must be obvious to every one, at all experienced in blasting rocks, that this method has advantages in many respects over the old methods, both under and out of water. The danger of accidental explosions is entirely prevented; these occur for the most part in the old practice by carelessness, while in this, great care and nicety are required to produce the explosion. There is very little time required in charging, as the cannister is simply inserted in the hole and tamped with sand; the whole time occupied in this operation and making the connection with the conducting wires in the present case rarely exceeded twenty minutes. There is great expense and trouble saved in the absence of the train or fuse, which was indispensable in the old methods, especially under water, where was always required a watertight hose or tube leading to the surface, which was always destroyed by the explosion. Here nothing is lost or injured except the cannister containing the charge. The explosion of the charge is reduced almost to certainty, and should cases of failure occur, it can be apprehended with safety, without the suspicion that fire may be near it. The most important advantage in an economical view, is that the effect of the charges is much greater than in the old way, in consequence of there being no vent-hole; the whole explosive force of the powder is thus gained, while by the old methods much of this is lost. Our smallest charges displaced a much greater quantity of rock than the amount of powder by the old means, which we had opportunity of experiencing. With these advantages, this method of blasting places in our hands the most ample means of clearing harbors and rivers of rocks, &c. in any reasonable depth of water.

In using Doct. Hare's apparatus, it appeared that an important advantage was gained over that of Professor Daniell's, employed by Col. Parsley, inasmuch as a very troublesome arrangement, indispensable in the latter, was avoided. This consisted in not being obliged to insulate the conducting wires from the water, as in such a case the connection of the conducting wires with the charge must be made before the cannister is placed in the rock, every portion then, of the wires where the connection is made, must be covered with the water-proof composition. By Prof. Daniell's apparatus, it appeared that water was a conductor, thus destroying the electrical circle, if any part of the conducting wires came in contact with it.

Though Doct. Hare's battery was known to Col. Parsley, it was not adopted in his experiments, the reason assigned being that "it did not appear that he had ever used it under water."

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. R. PARRIS, Civil Engineer.
Col. S. Thayer, Boston.



AGRICULTURAL.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1840-41.

President.—Seth Storer, Scarborough.
Vice Presidents—John Cousins, Portland; Benjamin Roberts, Westbrook; Thomas Perley, Naples; David Dunlap, Brunswick; James Ford, Gray; William Buxton, North Yarmouth.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.—William Willis, Portland.

COMMITTEES.

ON AGRICULTURE.—Ebenezer Cobb Gray; Otis C. Gross, New Gloucester; S. H. Chandler, New Gloucester; Moses Quimby, Westbrook; James E. Robinson, Portland; Mark Jordan, Raymond.

ON HORTICULTURE.—Otis C. Gross, Gray; Samuel Small, Portland; William Cummings, Cape Elizabeth; Abraham W. Anderson, Gray; Dominicus Jordan, Raymond.

ON MANUFACTURE.—Joseph Barbour, Gorham; Dexter Brewer, Westbrook; Moses Hall, Westbrook; Nathaniel Merrill, Gray; Erastus Hayes, Gorham.

ON WORKING OXEN.—Henry J. Warren, Pownal; Nathaniel Warren, Westbrook; William Roberts, Westbrook; John Cousins, Poland; Theophilus Stimpson, Gray.

ON FAT CATTLE.—Clement J. Dyer, Falmouth; Robert Johnson, Gorham; John Babb, Westbrook; Abraham Chute, Naples; Zadoc Allen, Poland.

ON HORSES.—Henry Pennell, Gray; Mark Jordan, Raymond; Z. B. Stevens, Westbrook; James Sanborn, Naples; William Mayberry, Gray.

ON PLOUGHING.—Joseph Hanson, Windham; Nicholas Dow, Gray; Benjamin Roberts, Jr., Westbrook; Samuel Cousins, Poland; C. O. Libby, Gorham.

ON SHEEP AND SWINE.—James Ford, Gray; William Morrill, Raymond; Josiah Jordan, Poland; Abraham Dow, Gorham.

REPORT ON DAIRY PRODUCTIONS AND HORTICULTURE.

The committee on Horticulture have attended to the duties assigned them, and beg leave to report as follows:

1. That we grant to Capt. Benjamin Smith, of Gray, \$4.00 for the first premium on Cheese.
2. That we grant to Charles Latham, of Raymond, \$4.00 for the first premium on Butter.
3. That we award to Joseph E. F. Cushman, of New Gloucester, \$2.00 for the second premium on Butter.
4. That we award to Samuel Cushman, of New Gloucester, \$1.00 for the third premium on Butter.
5. That we award to Calvin Shaw and Robert Starbird, \$1.00 each as gratuities on Butter.
9. That we award to Gowen Wilson, of New Gloucester, \$2.00 for the first premium on Apples.

Gratuities.

1. That we award to George Yetten of New Gloucester, and Timothy Davis of Poland, \$1.00 each for Squashes of a superior size.
2. That we award \$1.00 to Joseph D. Roberts of Scarborough, for Squashes of a superior kind.
3. That we award to S. Bragdon \$1.00 for one Jersey Pumpkin.
4. That we award to Francis Purington \$1.00 for a Pennsylvania Pumpkin.

For the Committee,

HENRY GOFFE.

REPORTS ON MANUFACTURES.

The committee on Manufactures have attended to the duty assigned them, and make the following report.

They have awarded premiums as follows, viz:
 For the best Filled Cloth, \$3.00 to S. & J. Mayall, of Gray, who presented three pieces, and one piece of Casimere, about 20 yards in each. [No premium allowed except on Household manufacture. Ed]

For the best Cotton Counterpane, to Mrs. William Pacher, Minot, \$2.00.

For the best Hearth Rug made in the County, to Mrs. Miriam Stevens, Westbrook, \$2.00.

For the best Worsted Hose, two pairs, to Mrs. S. G. Storer, Scarborough, \$1.00.

For the best Sewing Silk, \$2.00, and for two pair Silk Gloves, \$1.00, to Mrs. John Mead, Bridgeton.
 For the best Straw-braid, to Mrs. Caroline Hall, Windham, \$1.00.

For the greatest improvements in Horse Shoes, to Ephraim Frank, Gray, \$2.00.

For the best dressed Leather, to S. Hinkley, Gorham, \$2.00.

[Note. By a vote of the Society no gratuities are to be paid unless there are funds after the Premiums are paid. Probably there will be none.]

Your committee would also recommend that gratuities be paid to the following persons, viz:

To Mrs. Sewall Gross of New Gloucester, who presented several articles of very good quality, viz: Cotton Counterpane, two or more Hearth Rugs, and one wrought Cape, \$2.00.

To L. Hall of Windham, who presented one Straw Bonnet, and the only one exhibited, very good, \$1.00.

To Mrs. Louisa B. Maguire, who presented one piece of Carpeting, and the only piece exhibited, \$1.00.

To Mrs. Eunice Soule, of Freeport, for two Caps, two Shawls, and two Collars, \$1.00.

To A. W. Anderson, of Gray, for one Wrought Cape, \$1.00.

To G. & D. N. Ropes, of Portland, who presented a quantity of Cutlery of a superior quality, \$2.00.

To Mrs. Reuben Allen, for a Highland Shawl, \$1.00.

To Messrs. Wheeler and Mason, of Portland, for one Knapt Hat, very superior, \$1.00.

To Mrs. William Hackett, of Minot, for one Cotton and Woolen Coverlid, \$1.00.

There were other articles presented which are entitled to much commendation, some of which at least ought to be particularly mentioned. Among which are a number of Ladies and Misses Ruffs presented by some person unknown to your committee.

Also, a Cotton Counterpane, by Mrs. N. C. Farnum. A Hearth Rug by Elizabeth Miller, Gorham. All of which is submitted by

SAMUEL SMALL, per order.

REPORT ON WORKING CATTLE.

The committee on Working Cattle Report, that they very much regret that so small a number of stock in their department were exhibited for premium. This deficiency may be in a great measure attributed to the shortness of the fall feed, caused by the severe drought, the present year.

The first Premium on working Oxen we award to Mr. James Hall of Windham, of \$4.00 for his Oxen five years old, a very superior pair, native bred.

To Mr. Josiah Harris of Cumberland they award the second premium of \$2.00. Between these Oxen and those of Mr. Hall's the committee were nearly divided as it regarded the first premium; but a majority finally decided in favor of Mr. Hall's Oxen.

To Mr. Isaiah Moulton of Standish, they award the premium of \$3.00 on three year old Steers. These Steers were as near perfection in symmetry, size and disposition as any reasonable man could expect.

To Daniel Low of Gray, they award the premium of \$2.00 on two year old Steers.

The committee have the satisfaction of saying that although the exhibition of Oxen was small, yet the deficiency was in some measure made up by the superior quality of those entered. Per order,

HENRY J. WARREN, Chairman.

REPORT ON FAT CATTLE.

The Committee on Fat Oxen, Bulls and Cows have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following report:

They awarded to Alfred R. Allen, of Gray the premium on Fat Cattle of \$3.00.

To James Leighton of Gray, for the best Bull, \$2.00.

To Jere. Allen of New Gloucester, second best Bull, \$5.00.

To Ephraim Legrow of Windham, for the best Milch Cow, first premium, \$3.00.

To Ephraim Thompson of Gray for second best Milch Cow accompanied by a very fine Calf, second premium of \$1.00.

To Nathaniel Merrill of Gray for the third best Milch Cow, with a fine Calf, \$1.00.

Thomas Morse of Gray exhibited a very fine 2 year old Heifer, with her Calf, to whom the committee would recommend a gratuity of \$1.00.

For the committee,

JAMES SMALL, Jr.

REPORT ON HORSES.

The committee on Horses have attended to their duty, and beg leave to report, that there was no breeding Mare presented.

Awarded to William Mayleroy, \$2.00 for the best three year old Colt, and one dollar to Mr. Joshua Thurlow, for the best two year old colt.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the committee.

HENRY PENNELL.

REPORT ON PLOUGHING.

The committee on Ploughing have attended to their duty and report as follows:

They award to William Low and Alfred Allen of Gray for Ploughing with four Oxen \$4.00.

James Robinson of Portland for the best Plough manufactured in the County, a premium of \$3.00.

Mr. Isaiah Fry of North Berwick presented an excellent Plough, and the committee would have awarded a premium if manufactured in this County.

NICHOLAS LOW, Chairman.

CARROT FIELD CULTURE.

We had a conversation a few days since with a Yankee Farmer, on the above subject, and being pleased with the course of his remarks, we prevailed on him to commit them to writing, in the hope that as the season is now approaching when this fine vegetable may be sown, we might, by bringing the topic to the notice of our readers, induce some of them to try the experiment of raising a crop for feed for their milch cows. The Parsnep too, should command attention; the same mode of culture will serve for them as for the carrot, with these exceptions—that the drills should be about 18 inches apart and the plants stand about 4 inches asunder. Thus planted in the month of April, in suitable soil, manured with well rotted manure, or a compost of spent ashes and mould, kept clean and hoed three times, they would yield from 500 to 1000 bushels of roots to the acre, which might be left in the ground all winter to be dug up as wanted for feeding.

To those who desire to have butter in winter, possessing all the virtues of the article made from cows fed on May pastures, it will be only necessary to say that by a very little trouble they may realize their wishes.

The communication alluded to above will be found subjoined.

"The carrot flourishes best on a loam or sandy soil. The ground should be prepared by ploughing very fine to the depth of ten or twelve inches, fine manure, in quantity sufficient for common crops should be ploughed in, and the ground harrowed merely sufficient to level it, the seed should be sown in drills from twelve to fourteen inches apart; a machine made for the purpose is the best for sowing: four or five plants to a foot is sufficient to be left to come to maturity; a good day for planting corn is a good day for sowing carrot seed. The crop is usually from four to five hundred bushels to the acre. There is not a more profitable crop for feeding stock, raised in the N. England States, than the carrot, where the soil suits the crop; with a little more labor, you will get as many bushels of a much richer vegetable than the potato. One experiment has been made, by putting six cows into the stalls in December, and feeding five with corn-meal and hay, and one with corn-meal and carrots, and when slaughtered, the one fed with carrots was pronounced the fattest and handsomest beef. They are equally good for milch cows, increasing the quantity, and adding color and richness of flavor to the butter, but little if any, surpassed by the best pasturing. They can be profitable used in many other ways by a farmer."—Baltimore Farmer and Gardener.

GRAND MODE OF MAKING MANURE AT THE WORCESTER ASYLUM.

From two to three hundred loads of the very best compost manure are made annually near the Asylum by means which are hardly thought of by common farmers. Pans or hollows in the earth are made which will hold ten or more loads each, upon the descent a few rods below all the buildings. Into these pans drains are conducted through which flow every species of offal and every liquid material gathered about the house and other buildings. The pans are first filled with loam or soil from the road side or other places; this soil becomes so strongly impregnated with the matter and liquid falling into it, that in the course of a few weeks it is better and stronger than the best stable manure. When the material is sufficiently prepared in one pan, the drain is turned to another, and the first is carted off. So strong is the liquid flowing from the top of the pan, that during the last season three large crops of hay were taken off of the ground over which this surface water was conducted. When a pan is cleared it at once is prepared for a repetition of the same process. In this way by an easy method manure is made which would cost by

purchase each year probably three hundred dollars, and which undoubtedly adds to the crops upon the land where it is placed at least five hundred dollars annually. The water used in the Asylum which is brought in abundance to the upper story of the main buildings and is communicated to every part of the establishment, after it has been applied to its appropriate use, all passes off through various avenues, carrying with it every thing that can be converted into matter that is offensive into the manure pans; and thus what is commonly treated as a great inconvenience or nuisance is converted into a most beneficial fructification of the earth.

SWINE AT THE ASYLUM.

Another item in the economy of this establishment is the beautiful herd of swine there annually produced. These swine take every thing left in the consumption of the family, gathering up all the fragments so that nothing shall be lost. A part of the swine at the hour of our visit, and what might be considered the most choice part if all were not of the best kind, had been driven to the pens of the Worcester County Agricultural Society some half a mile distant. The kind of hogs which have been kept at the Asylum is peculiar, being probably an improvement of the Byfield breed which has been known in New England for the last thirty years. As they are kept they can hardly be considered a working breed; for they lay from morning till night as lazy as they are fat, the flesh growing over the head so as almost to conceal the eyes. To give them the faculty of locomotion it is necessary to do more than invite or drive them with the voice,—they must be moved with blows. The practice at the Asylum is to keep two breeding sows which produce two litters in a year: these sows are kept until they are two and three years old for the purpose of breeding, so long as they continue to be good natured and not too unwieldy. The second and subsequent litters of pigs from these sows are always better than the first litter. In proper time the sows are easily fattened at the age of two or three years, and make the thickest and fairest middlings; but the pork is coarser and not as palatable as the younger hogs. The two litters of fall and spring are usually kept until they are twelve months old. We saw ten of these eleven months old, which would have weighed on an average three hundred pounds each when dressed. The common growth of the swine at the Asylum is an average probably of one pound a day each. In the keeping of swine much is due to the regularity of feeding at the return of precise intervals of time: it is easy to conceive that one omission in the twenty-four hours feeding might lose the entire fattening and growth of the day. There were two litters of pigs, we believe one twelve and the other fourteen in number, from sows two years old, at the Asylum; these were half blood Berkshires, and were about one week old.

Horse and Oxen.—A pair of steady fat horses are kept at the Worcester Asylum; with these in an easy carriage, such of the patients as are of feeble health and depressed spirits, in fair weather and at the suitable seasons, are driven around the surrounding country, that they may breathe a serene atmosphere and enjoy the view of nature in her rich attire.

A single yoke of oxen is kept to do the farm work at the Asylum; and these, being the same that we had seen the year before, did credit to their keepers. They do their work and draw in the team directed only by the motion of a whip in the hands of the driver without either words or blows.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

THE MILK-COW.

A DIALOGUE FOUNDED ON FACT.

N.—Capt., is it true that you have paid fifty dollars for a milk-cow?

Capt. J.—Yes indeed it is; and you would not get her, were you to offer me a hundred for her.

N.—Oh! it is a monstrous price, she can never pay it, never: I would not give more than thirty dollars for the best cow I ever saw.

Capt. J.—Come now let us talk over the subject, and see if we can't discover that it is quite possible to make a cow pay for herself, even if she cost fifty dollars. Can you tell me what is the interest on fifty dollars for a year?

N.—Why, three dollars, isn't it?

Capt. J.—And how many weeks are there in a year?

N.—Fifty-two, to be sure.

Capt. J.—Well, then before I purchased this cow, my butter cost me a dollar and a half a week, besides what I had to pay for new milk for my family; now I save all this, sell a dollar's worth of butter a week, and have all the skim-milk for my hogs. Now, do you

think I put the value of all this too high at three dollars a week?

N.—Well, perhaps not.

Capt. J.—Then, you see, I pay the interest of the fifty dollars—the price of the cow—for the whole year, by one week's receipts. And am I right when I calculated I have the remaining fifty-one weeks' receipts, with which to pay the principal and her keep?

N.—I guess you are, and I am fifty dollars the winner for our conversation upon the subject.—*Cabinet.*

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The relations which the medical profession sustain to the community are so important that we make no apology for republishing the following remarks which we furnished originally for the Portland Transcript.

All our readers will agree that the practice of medicine and skillful treatment of diseases rank among the most important services which one human being can render to another. If we do not so judge in health we feel it deeply in sickness, and it is no less important that the community should be enlightened on the subject of disease and instructed in preserving health, than it is that they should be skillfully treated when disease has made inroads upon the constitution.

It is important that in every community there should be some minds devoted to the study of disease, and its causes and remedies, whose duty and interest it should be to enlighten that community and, in every suitable way promote the health and happiness of the whole people. Who can do this so well as thoroughly trained Physicians? This is their profession. The human constitution, the habits of life essential to health; disease and its causes; the remedies of disease, and the methods of administering them, they are required to study for years, and with great expense of time and money, before they are accredited members of the profession. They ought therefore to be qualified to instruct the community while in health, as well as administer to their necessities in sickness, and their relation to the community should be such as to urge them to do this by strong motives. But is that relation such as to secure this result? We think not.

They are in truth dependent upon disease for their living. If universal health should prevail it would soon starve them unless they had other employment. They have no pecuniary motives certainly to impart knowledge which shall tend to the promotion of health unless by such a course they secure a direct compensation. If by imparting such knowledge they should prevent disease they would thereby destroy their own profession. Some have indeed taken a noble stand on the side of humanity, regardless of pecuniary considerations, and rendered great service to the community as in the temperance reformation. Disease has been greatly diminished by this process and the community receive the benefit. Public sentiment now renders it expedient for physicians to take the same stand on the subject and what is needed is that public sentiment and a sense of duty, and also the interest of the medical profession, should combine to bring out the knowledge which skillful physicians acquire for the benefit of the community. It ought to be the highest aim of every physician to promote health and the knowledge necessary preserve it as widely as he can in the community where he dwells. He should be qualified to instruct by familiar lectures, in every thing pertaining to the physical constitution. It ought to be as much for his interest to promote health of body and knowledge of its laws, as it is for the pastor to promote good morals and piety, and the knowledge essential to this. But can it be thus in the existing relations? The physician and the people have not now one interest. The patient has a strong pecuniary motive to delay sending for a physician as long as possible, and then to dispense with his services as soon as possible. It is true there are cases that seem to be at variance with such a course, cases which physicians might set down under the head of "everlasting patients," if he keep such a list. But this class at the present day are to a great extent taking their diseases into their own hands, and perhaps if let alone till they have been the round of all the patent inventions and puffed nostrums now advertised, will not have need of medical advice. But setting aside such cases the patient has a strong motive to get abroad speedily and employ the physician as little as possible. Disease is doubtless greatly aggravated by this policy. Then the physician is urged by strong motive to please the patient and secure his confidence and in multitudes of cases he cannot safely act out the

dictates of his own judgement and pursue a course which he honestly believes the case demands. There is a sort of necessity for him to play the empiric more or less in order to retain the patient. A sick room is not the place to instruct the patient, nor can anxious friends listen to lectures on health with great profit. The physician must in many cases deal a little in mystery and do as he can, when he cannot do as he would. But this is not all. If the physician now attempted to enlighten the public mind he is liable to suspicion of sinister design. The public mind has been tampered with so long, and the people have swallowed so many pills, and there is such an amount of gullibility in relation to patent medicine, that a regular practitioner will rarely utter his thoughts in any other than the medical journals, and these are read but little save by medical men. If he publish in ordinary periodicals, his views of medical practice, or of abuses connected with present practices, his voice is drowned by the cry of War! War!! War!!!—"War of the medical fraternity" upon some "Matchless" [Humbly] "which is astonishing the world with its wonderful cures." And the newspaper press to a great extent will publish such matter in connexion with advertisements of the latest "cure all," because long advertisements pay the printer well, and those who make pills by steam power, and have their agents in every nook and corner, with their myriads of consumers, can afford to pay for long advertisements, as by these they have their wealth. The medical faculty cannot be expected to take special pains to enlighten public sentiment through the common channels while the present state of things remains. Indeed, who would wish to see his physician in a mud puddle endeavoring to bespatter a modern inventor of Nature's universal remedy. But seriously there is need of change. Something ought to be done to disabuse the community. There is certainly danger that the medical profession will fall into discredit by this constant din, and the countenance given to it by the press, and by worthy and good men who act as agents for the sale of new medicines. We solemnly believe that the community will one day suffer the consequences of this course in ways that they do not now consider. If this course continues unresisted the time is not far distant when young men of talent and discernment will not enter the profession, or if they do they will rush into it without preparation and learn the art by rash experiments upon human life, unaided by the wisdom already treasured up.

But what is to be done? A reform on this subject must commence essentially with the people. The science of Physiology must be studied in our schools and seminaries. A general knowledge of the human constitution would do much to protect the community from the impositions of quackery, now too common, doubtless in the profession as well as out of it. The aid of the medical profession must be sought in this thing. They must have more to do with education than heretofore. By occasional lectures in the schools and among the people within the circle of their practice, they might do much good.

We would suggest a change in the method of employing physicians, not because we have a plan thoroughly digested, or because we have full confidence of its practicability, but it may serve as a clue to some method which shall succeed.

Let families desiring a change in this matter employ their physician by the year, each paying a certain sum proportioned to its size and ordinary health. For such sum the physician should engage to visit each family quarterly, or at least once or twice a year and answer any inquiries and render any advice which might be desired. In sickness he must visit them as needed, prescribe, and furnish medicines. It would then be his interest to prevent sickness if possible and to cure it with the least practicable delay. He could have no motive to give medicine if not actually needed. He would have a strong motive to enlighten the people for whom he prescribed, and it might be a part of his engagement to give stated or occasional lectures. Let his support be such that he could devote time to study, and furnish himself with every facility for eminent success in his profession. His interest and the interest of his patients would then be identified.

Such an arrangement might be attended with some inconveniences. We can readily conceive of them, but we think the experiment worth trying. Physicians of course cannot be expected to take the lead in such a movement. There are good and sufficient reasons why they should not. But these we need not here specify. We feel assured that if the community will lead the way in any reform which will best promote the welfare of the whole people, a large proportion of well qualified Physicians will heartily second their exertions.

SUMMARY.

ABSTRACT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President begins by acknowledging the favors of the Supreme Being for the continuance of health, plenty and peace.

A series of questions of long standing, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion during a few years. Our relations with all the powers of the world, are those of honorable peace.

The excitement in regard to the N. E. Boundary has measurably subsided, and both nations are peaceably engaged in exploring and surveying the line in dispute, and will resume the labor early next year. New light is expected to be thrown upon the subject which will remove any erroneous impressions, which have been made prejudicial to the U. States.

Our relations continue friendly with Austria, Russia, Prussia and the remaining powers of Europe.

An agent has been sent to Germany for the purpose of promoting the interests of the tobacco trade.

Claims of the U. S. against Mexico are undergoing investigation by Commissioners.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the government of South America.

The government of Chili has agreed to indemnify the claimants for American property seized in 1819. The commissioners for surveying the boundary between us and Texas will probably conclude their labor this season.

He enters somewhat largely into the state of the finances, and discusses the different causes of embarrassment and the Independent Treasury system, National Bank, &c. The available balance in the treasury, is one and a half million of dollars. The disbursements of 1840 will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half million, exclusive of public debt, and trust claims.

Declares himself the enemy to a national debt, and a national bank.

A part of the U. S. troops have been employed during the past season in removing Indians to the west of the Mississippi.

He gives a statement of the cause of the Seminole war and states that the cause of its continuance so long, is owing "to the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities—the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by nature, of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages."

The sites which he was authorized to select for marine hospitals on rivers and lakes, have been chosen.

Our navy has been honorably employed in the protection of our commerce in different places, particularly in the Mediterranean, and a squadron has been sent to the China and Indian seas. The exploring expedition have discovered a new continent in S. Lat. 60° 31', E. Long. 154° 27'.

The Post Office department is in a good condition, although an increase of mail routes has carried the expenditures something beyond the receipts.

The revenue exhibits a small increase from last year.

He speaks in strong terms of the necessity of stopping the African slave trade, and recommends stopping all trade of this country with the slave factories on the coast of Africa.

WET FEET. How often do we see people trampling about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people when they return home, sit down by the fireside and permit their feet to dry, without changing either their stockings or shoes.—Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking, and rheumatism and inflammation, which enable the doctors to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affection of the throat and lungs; and when such diseases have once taken place, "the house is on fire," danger is not far off; therefore, let us entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.

Med. Advertiser

A Good Movement.—The commissioners of public schools, of Baltimore, have established evening schools, at which young men, apprentices and others, who have grown up in comparative ignorance, may have the opportunity of making up for past neglect. This movement is worthy of being imitated throughout the country. Children are often taken away from school before they realize the necessity and the advantage of storing their minds with useful knowledge, and if they

are employed in vocations which do not offer them facilities for informing the minds, much which might have been useful to them and to society is lost. It is probable, too, that other advantages would in many places arise from the adoption of free evening schools. Every way the experiment is worth trying. It could do no harm and it might be productive of great good. These reasons are always with us all powerful motives for entering upon any experiment, however, unpromising it may at the outset appear.

Infatuation.—A physician in Albany says—"We read a heart sickening account of the decease of a fine and amiable young lady who fell a victim to *fashion*—she laced herself to death! Apart from the prevailing infatuation which leads females to commit elegant and refined suicide, she is said to have been an uncommonly intelligent and promising girl. The body presented a dreadful sight. The ribs were contracted to within half their natural circumference, and the shoulder blades were actually lapped over each other! The chest was of course extremely narrow, and not half the natural room was left for the action of the heart, and the inspiration of air into the lungs. The consequence was Death!"

Electoral votes.—The returns of votes, by the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States will be opened in the House of Representatives, both Chambers of Congress being present—on the second Wednesday in February.

DIABOLICAL PLAN.—The Toronto Herald states that a plan for the destruction of the Gore steamboat was devised at Rochester, a few nights ago, and would have been effected but for timely notice given by an officer of the U. S. army.

A HARD ONE.—Mr. Cist, the census-taker of Cincinnati, in one of his communications to the editor of the Gazette, says:—

"I found an old Highlander of 94, who bore arms throughout our revolutionary contest, and who insisted to me stoutly that he ought to draw a pension from the United States. Unfortunately for his argument, and the fact in his case, he had borne arms on the wrong side."

MAMMOTH IRON STEAMSHIP.—The Great Western Steamship Company is having built at Bristol an iron steamship registering 3000 tons, but her actual tonnage exceeding 3,600 tons, or about 600 more than any other ship. Her engines are to be 1000 horse power, and it is confidently expected that the average voyage across the Atlantic will be reduced to ten days. The screw propeller has been adapted in her construction.

Great Squashes. During the past season, Mr. Richard Welch of Newburyport raised upon a piece of land in his garden, measured twelve by fifteen feet, one hundred and ten crook neck Squashes, the largest weighing 26 1-2 pounds—the aggregate weight of the whole nearly 1000 pounds. The average sale was two cents per pound—several of remarkable size were purchased at a high price for the seed.

The Yankee Farmer. The enterprising publisher of this excellent agricultural journal has made arrangements for receiving regularly, from every section of the Union, monthly reports in regard to the crops, prices, &c., which must greatly enhance its value to all who feel an interest in the statistics of agriculture and trade; and particularly to the dealers in produce in all parts of the country, as the information which these reports will furnish will enable them to judge with accuracy of the prices which the different kinds of agricultural products will be likely to bring.—Post.

Shut The Door. It is exceedingly unpleasant on some of these cold, raw, stormy days, to have your friend or neighbor, who wants nothing in particular, open your door, fasten it open with his foot, while he leans against the door-post to ask you some half-dozen unimportant questions. Any method by which such goars and comers would be reminded to shut the door, ought to be patented, and should receive the patronage of all who like a comfortable room in uncomfortable weather. To any one else there is no harm in saying at once, shut the door.

Disaster at Sea.—The schooner Betsy and Eliza of Bristol, on her passage from Newburyport to Waldoboro', foundered in the late storm. The captain and three hands, all who were on board, took to the boat and endeavored to reach land, but became much chilled, and in an hour and an half after leaving the vessel, Lyman Richardson of Bristol, aged 17, died from exposure and fatigue. The survivors, Captain Edmund Yates, James Yates and Samuel Morton, were picked up by the schooner Tiberius, Captain Daniel Brooking, and brought into Wiscasset. They must otherwise soon have perished, as they were entirely helpless when taken up.

Temperance Gazette.

Fatal Accident.—Warning to Mothers.—The daughter of Widow Hannah Hall, (a colored woman living on Washington street) was burnt to death yesterday afternoon. The mother left this daughter, aged 5 years, and one aged 2 years, at home while she went to meeting—leaving the fire as she thought, so safe that it could do no injury. Feeling anxious about her

children she returned before meeting was closed, and found the house full of smoke. The youngest child she found lying near the fire unhurt—after calling and groping about for the other, she at last found her in bed, burnt to death! Her cloths were entirely burnt off, and the body parched to a crisp! The bed-clothes were also some burnt. The child had evidently crept into the bed, as a last resort from the fury of the fire, and then died! One side of the house was on fire, but was soon extinguished.—Argus.

The business between the city of St. Louis and Boston, and New York, this year, according to the St. Louis Gazette is about \$6,000,000. When the Chicago canal is finished, which will be the coming year, the transportation of the merchandize will mostly be done by the Erie canal and the lakes.

Pretty Fair.—A London paper says that a Yankee has offered Congress to build ships of India Rubber, containing more valuable properties than either wooden or iron vessels. Congress is said to have thrown every discouragement in his way, fearing that in sailing across the line, the ships may rub it out!

"We have recently had, in the harbor of Valetta," says the Malta Portfolio, "one of the oldest ships in existence. It was the Indus, a French vessel, built in India in 1718, and therefore now 122 years old. The hull seems as if it would still last many years."

Florida.—A letter received by the Secretary of War from Gen Amistead, (commanding the army in Florida) dated Nov. 24, shows the nature and extent of the military operations against the hostile Indians since their recent faithless conduct in breaking off the negotiations entered into with them in pursuance of their own professed wishes. We perceive by it also, that the Commanding General is vigorously pushing his operations against them, though he is at the same time seeking every opportunity of negotiating with them for the peaceable termination of the war, and their emigration to the homes of their brethren in the West.

A Louisiana Lemon.—We have been presented with a noble specimen of the Lemon, raised on the plantation of Mr. Foideveau, of Attakapas, in the open air, which for size and flavor equals anything that could be desired. It measures in circumference 17 inches one way, and the other 18 inches. Its weight is 2 pounds 14 ounces—it is estimated to make a pail full of good punch!—Lou. Adv.

Those of our readers, says the Salem Gazette, who have the Mountain Ash growing on their premises, may feel interested to know that the Pear has been successfully grafted upon that tree in Europe.

The Vicksburg Whig says the Cotton crops of 1840 will fall short of last year's crop by 600,000 bales.

A valise was washed ashore at Galveston, Texas, a short time since, having the strap cut, and a piece of iron in it, apparently for the purpose of sinking it. A letter of introduction for a young man recently from Maine, addressed to Mr. James Croghan, was found inside.

A wretch in Salem, Mass. named Moses Goodhue, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the State's Prison for the crime of incest. His partner in the offence was his own daughter, a girl of 16.

The oldest Senator.—It is said the Hon. W. R. King, recently elected U. S. Senator from Alabama, is the oldest member of that body, and has represented Alabama ever since its admission into the Union.

The New York Express says—"The coldest winters within the last century were in 1742 and 1748; in both these, Long Island Sound was frozen over; and in the latter winter, cannon were taken on the ice from New York city down to Staten Island."

MARRIED,

At the Friends' Meeting House in Wilton, Mr. Levi Wing, of Greene, to Miss Mary Mott, daughter of Mr. Adam Mott, of Wilton.

In Augusta, Mr. William Chase to Miss Lucy P. Fuller.

In Friendship, Mr. Jesse Thomas to Miss Eleanor Lawry.

In Newburyport, Ms. Mr. Jefferson Grant, of Frankfort, Me. to Miss Emeline Plummer.

In Woolwich, Mr. Gideon G. Stinson to Miss Martha Ann Fullerton.

DIED,

In Bath, Mr. John Farrington, aged 84, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Bristol, Col. John Hanly.

In Brighton, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Capt. Asa Turner, aged 63.

In Mt. Vernon, Mrs. Aurelia G. Taylor, wife of Mr. John R. Taylor, and daughter of Noah Greely, Esq. aged 40.

In Bloomfield, Dr. Frederick Raymond, aged 42.

In Solon, Mrs. Phebe Hamlet, wife of John Hamlet, Esq. aged 60.

In Wayne, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, wife of E. I. Vassal Davis, late of Washington city, aged 30.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Dec. 7, 1840.

(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 800 Beef Cattle, 420 Stores, 3300 Sheep, and 300 Swine. Several hundred Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We quote first quality \$5 25 a 5 50; second 4 50 a 4 75; third 3 25 a 3 75.**Barrelling Cattle**—Former prices could not be obtained, and a few sales only were made; several of the large barrellers have finished slaughtering for the season. The following prices were offered, viz. Mess \$4 25, No. 1, \$3 75, No. 2, \$3.**Stores**—Yearlings \$5 a 8 50; two years old 11 a 18; three year old 21 a 27.**Sheep**—Lots were sold at \$1 25, 1 33, 1 42, 1 62, 1 83, 2 25, and 2 50.**Swine**—Two lots to peddle, selected, 3 1-2 a 4 1-2. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.**THE WEATHER.**

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

Dec.	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
11.	30 27 24	29.50 29.60 29.65	F. F. F.	w. wsw.
12.	16 21 19	29.75 29.80 29.65	F. F. C.	sw. wsw.
13.	30 35 34	29.50 29.30 29.20	R. R. R.	sw. w.
14.	35 38 38	29.15 29.20 29.25	F. F. F.	sw. nw.
15.	32 36 38	29.25 29.30 29.30	F. F. F.	sw. nw.
16.	40 42 39	29.20 29.20 29.30	F. F. C.	sw. nw.
17.	29 29 29	29.05 29. 29. 29.	F. F. F.	nw.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, a noon, and at sunset.

s. Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Winthrop Lyceum.

A meeting of the Winthrop Lyceum will be holden at the Masonic Hall in this Village, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

A Lecture may be expected by S. P. BENSON, Esq. also a discussion on the following question:—"Ought Capital Punishment to be abolished?"

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Winthrop, Dec. 17, 1840.

Resurrection or Persian Pills.**SUPERIOR** to the Hygean, Brandreth's Evan's Indian Purgative, and Matchless (priced) Sanative, or any other Pills or compound before the public as certified to by physicians and others. Let none condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are certain they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable or Persian Pills, that they are preeminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their sovereign power over disease, they would keep them, and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands, who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness should use the PERSIAN PILLS freely when needed; no injury can ensue from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The **RESURRECTION** or PERSIAN PILLS.—The name of these Pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. The vegetable productions being of a peculiar kind led to experiments to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1793, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic. Large box contains 73 Pills—Price 63 cts.—Small Box 35—Price 31 cts.

SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL, Gen. Ag't. for the State of Maine, to whom orders may be addressed. 50

Wood Wanted.

A few cords of Wood wanted immediately in payment for the Farmer. Dec. 17.

SPINAL DISTORTIONS, CLUB-FEET, & OTHER CONTRACTIONS OF THE LIMBS.The treatment of the above deformities has for a number of years past attracted particular attention among scientific surgeons throughout the civilized world. With regard to the treatment of club-foot, Stromeyer of Germany, has given an impetus to the only scientific mode of treating this terrible deformity, which ignorance, imposture, and quackery can never arrest. Dr. Little of London, laboring under this deformity himself, and hearing of Stromeyer's wonderful success in the treatment of club-foot, immediately repaired to Germany, and was operated upon by this distinguished surgeon. He returned to London cured, and is now practicing the art of curing club-foot with great success in that city, upon Stromeyer's plans. The treatment of club-foot is two-fold—surgical and mechanical. Stromeyer's apparatus for keeping the part in place, after the operation has been performed, has been much improved by the surgeons of Paris, and very much more so by a gentleman of this city, Dr. J. B. Brown, who has been so eminently successful in the treatment of club-foot and other contractions of the limbs, as well as spinal distortions. I have seen this gentleman operate nearly fifty times. He has, I believe, operated about one hundred times for remedying contractions and deformities of the limbs of various kinds. I saw him operate upon a girl of 14 years old, both knees permanently contracted almost at right angles with the thigh, both feet turned in at nearly right angles with the leg, the soles turned upward, and both hands clubbed. She has been under Dr. Brown's treatment about three months, and now stands erect, and both legs entirely straight, and both feet almost so, and is able to walk about the room with little aid. In a conversation with Dr. Brown the other day, he told me he had never failed of success, except in one instance, and that was owing to the ignorance and obstinacy of his patient. The surgical part of the treatment of club-foot is almost painless. It is as the mere pricking of a pin—and in one half the cases there is scarcely more than a drop of blood.—The cutting of a tendon gives no more pain than cutting the toe-nails. The cure of club-foot is sometimes attempted by merely mechanical means—but I can illustrate the advantage of the surgical and mechanical treatment alone, by a case which came under my notice. A lad, five years old, was brought to Dr. Brown's infirmary in Belknap street, by its mother—who stated that when the child was four months old the anxious father purchased a patent apparatus of a man who lived about ten miles from Boston, and that the child had worn it four years and four months. Dr. Brown operated upon it, and it returned home in about eight weeks, walking on the soles of its feet. The delighted mother stated in my presence, that the child had suffered more every day during the four years and four months while it wore the quack apparatus, than it had suffered during its whole treatment at the infirmary.—*Mercantile Journal.* 3w46**Maine Tri-Weekly Journal.****SEVERANCE & DORR** will resume the publication of the Tri-Weekly Journal during the session of the ensuing Legislature. This session will be one of unusual importance, as there is to be a Senator in Congress chosen, a new valuation of the State,—a new districting for Representatives,—besides divers other matters of importance. As there will be a new Whig Administration in the State, the proceedings of the Legislature will derive importance from that circumstance. In addition to a full report of Legislative proceedings, we shall furnish our readers with a connected sketch of the doings of Congress, and the news of the day generally.

The price of the paper will be One Dollar for the session, payable in advance, as heretofore.

Our friends in the several towns in the State will confer a favor upon us by procuring subscribers for the Tri-Weekly.

Thrice Weekly Age.

THE publishers of THE AGE propose to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative Debates and proceedings, the News of the day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the Weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of debates as complete and perfect, as any that have been published at Augusta.

The districting of the State, the preparation of the State valuation, the choice of U. S. Senator, and the other important duties which will devolve upon the coming Legislature, together with various party movements which will grow out of the political change of the State Government, will, it is believed, render frequent information from Augusta particularly interesting, during the approaching session.

The price of the Thrice Weekly will be One Dollar for the session. It will be published on such days as will best accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.

The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance, and no order will be complied with, unless accompanied by the money.

Orders for Premiums.

OF the Ken. Co. Ag. Society are left with the Secretary, Wm. Noyes, at the Maine Farmer Office.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, FEATHERS, &c.

WALTER COREY,

19, EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND,

MANUFACTURES, and has constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of **BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SOFAS, TABLES, Patent Windlass and Common BEDSTEADS.**

Also, for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; MATTRESSES; FEATHER BEDS; LOOKING GLASSES, WILLOW CRADLES, CARRIAGES, &c. &c.

Connected with the above, he has an extensive

CHAIR FACTORY;

where he manufactures mahogany, curled maple and common cane seat CHAIRS; tancy and common wood seat do.; cane seat, common rocking and nurse CHAIRS, &c. &c.

His facilities for manufacturing are such that he is enabled to sell as low as can be bought in Boston or New York, and every article warranted. His STOCK is complete in every respect, and it is believed that persons desirous of purchasing any articles in the house-furnishing line, will here find all that is wanted, and at prices corresponding with the times. 6m49

December 10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he will keep at his farm in Hallowell the coming season, a full blooded Berkshire Boar for the use of sows. He is of the stock of E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, Mass. This Boar took the premium at Winthrop in 1839, as the best boar brought from a neighboring State. The pigs from him have given the best satisfaction of any that I have been acquainted with—they seem to fatten easy and attain a good size when young with less expense than the common breeds. His pigs have taken first premiums at three Cattle Shows this fall.

The subscriber has for sale one Boar Pig, five months old, sired by the above boar from a full blooded Bedford sow.

Sows brought from a distance, if necessary to leave them, will be well kept at reasonable charge.

Terms 1 dollar for the season. J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 11th month, 23d. 49

Berkshire Boar.

THE subscriber gives notice that he has purchased and intends keeping for the use of Sows the coming season, the beautiful full blooded Berkshire Boar, formerly owned and imported from Liverpool, England, by Capt. John Lombard of Wales, and all who wish to improve their breeds of Swine will do well to call and examine this beautiful animal. I have tried various breeds of Swine, but never before have found any but what would squeal and eat and then squeal, but this is perfectly contented, and as to eating I had rather keep him and can do it cheaper than I can keep a pig six weeks old, although he is two and half years old and very large. This Boar took the premium at the last Cattle Show. JOSHUA WING.

Winthrop, Dec. 4, 1840.

3w48

OWEN DEALY, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Winthrop, and from his long experience in cutting, and a thorough knowledge of manufacturing, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

A few good Coat Makers wanted, to whom good wages will be paid.

Also, one or more Girls wishing to learn the trade will find a good chance.

CUTTING done at short notice, and warranted to fit, if made up by experienced hands.

Winthrop, Oct. 22, 1840. 42

N. B.—He has just received from New-York the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1840.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.**HOLMES & ROBBINS** would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

12ly

POETRY.

From the Portland Transcript.
THE FARMER'S LIFE.

How happy is the lot of those
Whom daily toil has blest!
Sweet, balmy sleep their limbs compose
With soft and quiet rest.
Their hands the fruitful fields employ,
Beneath a smiling sky;
No cares the bliss of life destroy,
As seasons circle by.

In grandeur of the forest trees,
The mountain and the stream—
And beauties glorious far than these,
That from the eternal beam,
They feel the presence of his love—
His bounteous hand adore;
And while they lift their hearts above,
The cup of joy runs o'er.

By day—by night—His guardian care
Around their path they feel;
Below—above—'tis every where
To those who do his will.
In field—in cot—where'er they rove,
The tillers of the ground
Have joys to fill the heart with love,
That no where else are found.

O, give me then a farmer's life,
Far from the noisy town,
Where all is bustle, care and strife,
And peace no efforts crown:
There let me pass my evening days—
Inhale the fragrant air—
Pouring devout and grateful praise,
Untouched by earthly cares.

Westbrook.

MARIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

The sun hath risen in his majesty, and sent his mild rays over all the earth—"saffron-tinted morn" smiles benignantly on the abodes of mortals—the gentle hills look faintly from afar—the mountains rear their sober and frost clad summits in pensive silence—the earth beneath is covered with robes of virgin whiteness and purity—not a cloud floats in the blue vault above—the winds are hushed to silence and tempests are hid in the remote caverns—the dense smoke settles in gloomy clouds, and hovers over the village—all things are still—all majestic—all sunk in soft repose. The song of birds is hushed in the leafless groves—the green beauties of nature have disappeared—the herds no longer low in the vales, nor the sheep bleat upon the hills—the inhabitants have, for the most part, retired to the cottages—a grand solemnity reigns o'er universal nature. Such is the scene and to me it is particularly interesting connected with the day—the hour—the associations. It is my birth day—my day of freedom. Twenty one years, with all their joys and sorrows, have rolled their unimpeded course over my head. The recollection of which—the various scenes passed through and incidents connected with them, brings many a throb of pleasure to the heart, and occasionally a pang. How fondly the mind runs back to childhood's sunny days and dwells with enraptured delight on the scenes and associations, which first engaged the attention of our slowly expanding intellect. With pleasure we trace in imagination the meandering course of the brook, by whose rippling waters we have so often played in our mirthful, childish days, when our spirits were light, free from care and we were enjoying the beauties of opening existence;—our flowery walks in the fields and pleasant wanderings in the groves.

And following on in course we call to mind our history till we arrive to the hopeful days of youth. How many pleasant and thrilling remembrances now crowd upon the mind with their soft and noiseless tread! How cheering the recollection of school-boy days—of studies—of associates—of pastimes! And how the gentle ardor of our minds is checked, when we think of those youthful friends, who have thus early gone the way of all the earth—those in whose breasts throbbed noble hearts—those whose gentle aspirations were to worthy objects—possessing manly virtues and universal good will! Yes the heart burns under these recollections.

Day of freedom! Freedom from what? from any unpleasant duty, from any sad catastrophe, from any luckless situation, from any state of servitude? No: not at all. But rather freedom, in a measure, from kind parental restraint—free to go and leave the paternal fireside, free to encounter storms on the tempestuous sea of life, free to do that which is right, or to go in the paths of wickedness and woe. Free to roam over the earth with our eyes open, gaining knowledge, or with them shut, "killing time;" free to mingle in the tumultuous scenes of men; and free to be entrapped in the snares of the world's devices.

Day of freedom! Day, rather, of departure! Now we depart and leave the cheery fire-side of our youthful home. We leave the endearing scenes of childhood—the joy-breathing groves—the refreshing brooks—the pleasant fields—the flowery vales—the mellow orchard. The chill dreary world is before us. We rush on to "capture" our place with hearts sometimes misgiving, sometimes bold. We are prompted on by the illusions of hope and spurred to exertion. Noble aspirations swell within our dilated breasts and imagination paints for us many a golden landscape. The various professions arrange themselves in order before us and present all their peculiar charms. Here stands commerce with her heavy laden and majestic ships, inviting to expansive enterprise—to plough every sea, visit every country and behold the wonders of the fearful deep. Trade waves her silken wand, and manufacture appears in her best attire. Medicine looks quite healing and Practice considerable perfect. Law puts on her most dignified countenance, and Office holds up his stately head and looks "mighty important." Mechanism points us to her field of wonders, and bids us behold usefulness. And there stands Agriculture, dressed in her most enrapturing robes—in her sweet fields covered with their green mantle, and anon with golden crops, the rustling maize, the gracefully waving grain, clusters of delicious fruit and other products too numerous to mention—in her sweet scented groves sending forth the mingled harmony of nature's lyre—in her secluded retreats and refined pleasures of rural life—and in all, that is pleasing to the senses and ennobling to the heart of man.

We are filled with awe at the great scene before us. We are at a loss what to do. But let us be calm, look round about us with scrutiny, exercise our utmost judgement, choose that profession for which we are best fitted by nature, and, being "sure that we are right," let us, with care, vigilance and perseverance, "go ahead."

Farmington, Nov. 28, 1840.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY GEORGE BANCROFT.

We welcome the appearance of Mr. Bancroft's third volume, and congratulate both him and the public, that he has found time amidst the calls of official duty, and the voluntary services he has rendered to his political friends, to complete another volume of a work, which takes rank among those of the ablest and most accomplished historians of modern times. The number and variety of the topics discussed in this volume, are proofs of intense intellectual labor and indefatigable industry.

This volume contains six chapters:—the first of which commences with a discussion of the absolute power of the British parliament, and the effect of the revolution of 1688 on the colonies as well as on the parent country. The epitomized titles of the other five chapters, are, "France and the valley of the Mississippi"—"France contends for the fisheries and the Great West"—"The Aborigines east of the Mississippi"—"The Colonies of France and England encroach more and more on the Red Men"—"English encroachments on the colonial monopoly of Spain prepare American Independence." The historical narrative is brought down to 1749; when to quote the language of the author, "After long years of strife, of repose, and of strife renewed, England and France solemnly agreed to be at peace. The treaties of Aix la Chapelle had been negotiated, by the ablest statesmen in Europe, in the splendid forms of monarchical diplomacy. They believed themselves the arbiters of mankind, the pacificators of the world,—reconstructing the colonial system on a basis which should endure for ages,—confirming the peace of Europe by the nice adjustment of material forces. At the very time of the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, the woods of Virginia sheltered the youthful George Washington, the son of a widow. Born by the side of the Potomac, beneath the roof of a Westmoreland farmer, almost from infancy his lot had been the lot of an orphan. No academy had welcomed him to its shades, no college crowned him with its honors. To read, to write, to cipher—these had been his degrees in knowledge. And now, at sixteen years of age, in quest of an honest maintenance encountering intolerable toil; cheered onward by being able to write to a school-boy friend, 'Dear Richard, a doubloon is my constant gain every day, & sometimes six pistoles;' 'himself his own cook, having no spit but a forked stick, no plate but a large chip; roaming over spurs of the Alleghenies, and along the banks of the Shenandoah: alive to nature, and sometimes 'spending the best of the day in admiring the trees and richness of the land; among skin-clad savages, with their scalps and rattles, or uncouth emigrants that 'would speak English;' rarely sleeping in a bed; holding a bear-skin a splendid couch; glad of a resting-place for the night, upon a little hay, straw, or fodder, and often camping in the forests, where the place nearest the fire was a happy luxury;—this stripling

surveyor in the woods, with no companion but his unlettered associates, and no implements of science but his compass and chain, contrasted strangely with the magnificence of the Congress of Aix la Chapelle. And yet God had selected, not Kaunitz nor Newcastle, not a monarch of the house of Hapsburg nor of Hanover, but the Virginia s'ripling, to give an impulse to human affairs, and, as far as events can depend on an individual, had placed the rights and the destinies of countless millions in the keeping of the widow's son."

Boston Courier.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of November, A. D. 1840, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of DANIEL E. BURBANK, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having been presented by Isaac Wadsworth, the Executor therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the last Monday of December next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register. 48

Superior Ploughs for Sale.

A NEW and extensive assortment of the celebrated Ploughs, manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, has been received. They are offered for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing GOOD PLOUGHS are requested to call and examine for themselves.

NOYES & ROBBINS

Winthrop, Sept. 1840.

N. B. The "Side Hill Plough" is kept constantly on hand, as above.

To those afflicted with Ruptures.

JUST received by the subscriber, THOMSON'S well known TRUSSES, which obtained the premium at the Fair in Boston and which have gained the precedence over all others wherever they have been introduced. The pad is a spiral spring, and the Truss can be altered to accommodate any rupture and make a most perfect fit on any size or shaped persons. Please call and examine.

Also, Jaquith's celebrated Trusses.

Shakers' Rocking do.

Ivory Pad do.

MARSH'S double and single Trusses at a large discount from regular prices. For sale by

45 SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL, Me.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.

All letters on business must be free of postage, and should be directed to the Publishers at Winthrop. Communications sent by mail should also be directed to Winthrop.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

O. L. SANBORN, 22 Exchange St., Portland, is publishing Agent for that city.

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